

# THE DAILY EMPIRE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
ROBINSON & SHEWARD.

Office, 110 Main st., bet. 3d and Market.  
DAYTON, OHIO.

Friday, May 24, 1867

## What the South Must Do to Get In.

The editor of the Griffin Star went to hear WILSON alias COLHART deliver his harangue at Atlanta, Ga. He discovered in it just what the Jacobin rabble leaders of the Stevens school will carry out, if they can drag with them the more conservative of their number in Congress—confiscation. He said of the speech:

"The Senator made one point clear, to wit: That reconstruction under the Sherman bill meant simply this—when the South adopts, by the constitutions and laws of their States, the principles of that bill, and sends to Congress representatives in perfect harmony with the Radical majority, who can be relied upon at all times and occasions to vote with that majority, then reconstruction will be a fixed fact, and not till then. In other words, when the South can be fully relied on as thoroughly Radical and certain to continue so, then Mr. Wilson and his friends will be willing to rehabilitate and remit her to those rights which the other States enjoy."

That is exactly what the Radical National Congressional Committee, at Washington, have said, in their address to the people of the South, negroes and all, which has just been issued, and with which the South will soon be inundated. The Cincinnati Commercial, of yesterday, by a special dispatch, set forth this identical point. To give significance to the matter, we reproduce it here; as showing that on the great issue of prompt and permanent Radicalism, throughout the South, and continued assurances, through Congressional delegations and local State action, will be made to hang, as long as Jacobinism holds the reins of Government, the ownership of their own property:

The address declares that Congress reserves to itself full and unrestricted right of judgment whenever a State presents itself for admission into the Union. That right will be exercised fairly and generously even, but yet in the interest of peace and loyalty. Certain conditions precedent are laid down in the laws. These must be met; but beyond these conditions, Congress must be satisfied, also, that the people of the proposed States respectively are, and are likely to be, loyal to the Union by decisive and trustworthy majorities. That their institutions are framed upon the basis of equality, and they will, from year to year, and from age to age, contribute to the peace, progress and prosperity of the States and of the country.

There it is, and Jacobinism—all over. In the very essence of the highwayman's threat—"your money, or your life"—these Radical villains, holding the bayonet to every Southern man's breast, command him, at the peril of despoliation and penalty, to embrace the political doctrines of the dominant northern faction, and to fail not or tire not, in his active works to Jacobinize the South and keep it faithful in the detestable degradation.

## POLITICAL MISCELLANIES.

Quoth the New York Times, "We hear from the South, daily, the fear expressed that a system of confiscation will yet be enforced. We are not much given to offering assurances of any kind as to the political future; but we assure all the sundry inquirers in the South that we consider no fear could possibly be more groundless than this. There are as many people in the North in favor of repudiating the national debt as there are in favor of confiscating the estates of Southern property-holders. And yet the national credit is as strong as the Union itself."

If the national credit is no stronger than that, then stand from under; for there is no Union; and the fragments of what once was a Union are daily crumbling to particles.

Over at Indianapolis, where a mob fired pistols, and by violent demonstrations, prevented President Johnson from speaking to a large audience; and up at Cleveland, where the mob was equally demonstrative in their free-speech propensities, when he was there, the Jacobin yelpers are fierce in their barking at the treatment which the incendiary KELLEY received in Mobile, by a few scamps, who were excited to anger by his audacious threat [that he had at his back the Fifteenth United States Regiment of Infantry, and, if need be, the whole army of the United States. Their ox—ah!]

A number of years ago—when Abolitionism was just beginning its mission of disaffection, disruption, disunion, war and anarchy—all of which several political and social conditions, alternately, it, in time, was successful in involving the country in—that intellectual giant ELWOOD FISHER, the Quaker, engaged in a public debate on the negro question, in Cincinnati, in which he summed up what would be the result to the country if the fanaticism was permitted to spread and triumph, with these pregnant and prophetic words—an inscription on our National tomb-stone:

"HERE LIES A PEOPLE, WHO IN TRYING TO GIVE FREEDOM TO THE SLAVE, LOST THEIR OWN LIBERTY."

Rhode Island is a Radical State. She desires that negro suffrage shall be universal. She has provided negro suffrage for herself by declaring in her Constitution that "every native male citizen" may vote. This is less liberal than in Louisiana. There one of SHERIDAN's Registers came across an old darkey, whose application to be made white was refused, on the ground that he was a native Guinea nigger, and had never been naturalized; but he "declared his intention," got his "first papers," and will soon be at the polls.

The Rochester Express (Radical) published its dispatch from New Orleans about Judge KELLEY's speech with the heading of "Good News from New Orleans," as follows:

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.  
NEW ORLEANS, May 13.  
After the meeting on Sunday night, addressed by Judge Kelley and others, the negroes attacked a street car, drove out the white occupants, took possession, and ordered the driver to go ahead.

How supremely in character with the Jacobin spirit which is now traversing an unprotected South with its torch-and-turpentine infernalism!

A poor man in Providence was fined and sent to jail for ten days for falling asleep in church. The Providence Journal says:

"If a laboring man is to be sent to jail for sleeping during a sermon, how much more should a preacher suffer for a failure to keep his hearers awake!"

A packed "loyal" convention, assuming to represent the State of Alabama, is to assemble at Montgomery on the 30th of June. At a meeting held in Huntsville the other day to elect delegates, the military interfered and broke it up, because some radical Union men were likely to be sent. That's freedom of speech—jug-handle pattern.

Under GUNNUS's late order in Texas, it is found that many of the freedmen are disqualified to sit as jurors. One clause of the oath prescribed is that no aid was ever given to the rebellion—few of them can say that. One was rejected because he had on one occasion given fifty cents.

The military at Mobile made no effort whatever to ferret out and bring to justice the negroes who outraged a whole family near that city, some days ago. The commander evidently feels that he is there solely for his own comfort and the protection of his colored superiors.

Strong efforts are being made by the leading Radicals to secure a July session of Congress. In addition to the impeachment hue and cry, it is given out that the financial condition demands the assembling of Congress.

Party lines are to be drawn in Massachusetts on the liquor question. The present Governor, BULLOCK, is opposed to the prohibitory system and in favor of a license law, and it is hinted that he may be nominated this fall by the friends of a license law.

Brownlow worship is now taught in the schools and churches of Tennessee. Little children are taught to reverence his name, and scarcely a prayer is offered but includes a hope for the election of Brownlow, and of confusion and destruction to his opponents. No sermon is complete that does not inculcate the duty of voting for Brownlow.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that "it is believed by conservative citizens that the attack on KELLEY was prearranged, but not more than four or five persons are in the riot." Yet the Radical papers are doing all in their power to involve and hold the great body of the citizens of Mobile responsible for the riot.

## A Retrospect—The Arrest of Mr. Vallandigham.

The Hamilton True Telegraph, of last week, had an article on this indelible-branded infamous affair, which contained several unintentional errors. The following signed "Dayton," which we infer, was prepared in this city, corrects the errors, and, in doing so, brings up, in vivid force, but briefly, the leading features of that great crime against all the vital principles and rights of civil liberty in America. It will not fail to commend itself to the attention of our readers:

"A Retrospect."—In your editorial under this title, in the last number of the True Telegraph, are several errors worth correction.

The arrest of Mr. Vallandigham was not upon order of Lincoln or Seward, or any one of the Cabinet, probably, but upon the order of the military, and by Burnside alone, at the instance of several persons (well known) in Dayton and Cincinnati. Lincoln endorsed and sustained the act, and in his correspondence with the New York and Ohio committees, deliberately lied about the reasons for the arrest, and the charges against Mr. Vallandigham.

The arrest was not made because Mr. V. was the "chief" of any political organization, as alleged. It was made solely for party reasons, and founded upon an oratory speech made by him at Mt. Vernon, to a Democratic meeting, and made May 5, 1863, whereas the "Sons of Liberty" were not organized till February, 1864, and even the "American Knights" had scarce a single council in Ohio in the spring of 1863. Mr. V. never belonged to the "Order" till February, 1864, and then only two or three days before it was changed to the "Sons of Liberty."

Mr. Vallandigham was "Supreme Commander" of the "Sons of Liberty" in 1864, when he returned home, and no attempt to arrest him was ventured upon. There are those who know that it would not have succeeded.

Up to the time of Mr. V.'s arrest, scarce the slightest spirit of actual resistance to arbitrary power, had been exhibited, and he could not have known and did not know that the people were ready and willing to rise and resist the tyrants. The arrest developed and called forth that spirit, and it came with fury, crushing everything before it, until Jefferson Davis' extraordinary invasion of Pennsylvania and Ohio, reversed the popular current, and set the war party again upon its legs. It was "J. D." and not "A. L." who beat Mr. Vallandigham at the coronation of the Democratic party, in 1863; and their defeat followed by the forcible overthrow of the Southern government, dragged down the "Farmer Republic" to the ground. Had they been successful in the elections that year, the Confederates would soon have been resolved again into "the Union as it was," under the Constitution as it was.

If any secret Democratic "organization" existed in Cincinnati, or anywhere in Ohio, at that time, Mr. Vallandigham was ignorant of it.

"Several members of the organization" could not have gotten access to Mr. V., and therefore could not have "notified" and did not notify him for the plan of his release. And besides, on the night suggested for it he was not at the Bazaar, as alleged in Cincinnati, having been hastily removed by the cowardly and badly frightened Burnside to Newport Barracks, in Kentucky.

He did, a day or two afterwards, learn of the proposed rescue, by overpowering the guard, &c., and disapproved of it because of its palpable impracticability, and the consequences of failure. But of another, bolder and surer project, of which he would have approved, he never learned till many months afterwards. The aforesaid "not" he would have readily given, the move would have succeeded, and very probably the consequences you enumerate, might also have ensued. But the "Sons of Liberty," not being in existence, could have had no part in the matter.

As Mr. Vallandigham was not the "chief," nor even a member, in 1863, of any secret political organization, and as the "Sons of Liberty" (organized solely to protect our own constitutional rights and liberties) were not in existence till nearly a year afterwards, it is somewhat difficult to perceive how that organization could, in consequence of its refusal to give only to the "Millions, Bowless and Horsey" who lacked the fiscally virtue of prudence.

Your informant has made a most melancholy confusion of dates and facts. I correct some of them; but the time for a full history of the event has not yet arrived.

DAYTON.

## Rare Chance for a Splendid Bargain

A BEAUTIFUL Chamber Set of Oak Furniture, consisting of a Chamber Bedstead, Marble Top Bedstead, Wash Stand, Centre Table, Easy Chair, Ordinary Chair, and Rocking Chair, will be sold at a great reduction on first cost, for one month only. Address Lock Box 109, or call on C. G. MEMILLEN, Phillips House.

# STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

## THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

JANUARY 8th, A. D. 1867.

### RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio steadfastly adhere to the principles of the party as expounded by the fathers, and approved by experience; that in accordance with these principles we declare that the Federal Government is a government of limited powers, and that it possesses no powers but such as are expressly, or by necessary implication delegated to it in the Federal Constitution; that all other powers are reserved to the States or the people; that a strict construction of the Constitution is indispensable to the preservation of the reserved rights of the States and the people; that all grants of power to Government, whether State or Federal, should be construed as exceptions from the general principle of the reservation of rights; that the preservation of the quality and rights of the States and the rights of the people is necessary to the preservation of the Union; that the Federal Government is unfitted to legislate for or administer the local concerns of the States; that it is the duty of the local affairs of Ohio should be regulated by a Federal Congress in which she has but two Senators, and the New England States, with but a little greater population, have twelve; that the tendency of the Federal Government is to usurp and invade the rights of the States and of the people; and that, therefore, a centralization of power in its hands is an ever pending danger. That such an absorption of power would, while it lasted, be destructive of the liberties and interests of the people, and would either in despotism or a destruction of the Union; that a National debt, besides impoverishing the people, fosters an undue increase of the powers of the Federal Government; that high protective tariffs have a tendency to concentrate power in the hands of the few, and to deprive the many of the emoluments of the few, and plainly violating the equity and spirit of the Constitution; that the collection and disbursement of enormous revenues by the Federal Government have the same tendency of concentrating power in the hands of the few, and to deprive the many of the emoluments of the few; and that, therefore, economy is essential not only to the prosperity, but also to the liberties of the people; that unequal taxation is a plain violation of justice, of which no Government can safely be guilty.

2. Resolved, That the States have the right to determine the qualifications of electors, and all attempts to impair this right, either by Congressional legislation or Constitutional amendment, are unwise and despotic; that the tendency of power is to steal the rights of the people, and that, therefore, "retardation" is essential to the preservation of the rights of the people; that the tendency of government is to enlarge its authority by usurpation, and therefore government needs to be watched; that another of its tendencies is to govern by fraud, and to interfere with the liberties of the people; that the freedom of speech and of the press is essential to the existence of liberty; that no person not in the military or naval service, or in the bounds where States have legitimate jurisdiction, can lawfully be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of civil law; that the courts should always be open to the redress of grievances; that no ex post facto law should be made; that the right of the people to assemble peaceably, and to petition for redress of grievances, should be inviolable; that the military should be held in due subjection to the civil power; that while the majority has the right to govern, the minority have inalienable rights; and that a frequent recurrence to first principles is essential to the welfare of the State and the people.

3. Resolved, That the States lately in rebellion are States in the Union, and have been recognized as such by every department of the Government, and by President Lincoln, who, in the year 1862, invited them to elect members of Congress; by President Johnson, in various proclamations and official acts; by Congress, which permitted Andrew Johnson to sit in the Senate as a Senator from Tennessee, and members from Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana to sit in the House of Representatives after these States had seceded, and while the war was being carried on, and which further recognized them as States in the Union by the Congressional appropriation of funds for their relief; by the resolutions of Congress; by various laws, and especially by the direct tax; by the resolutions submitting amendments to the Constitution for their approval, and by the various other acts and resolutions, imparting the same to the States; and that the States, which have since the attempted secession of these States, by the Judiciary of the United States, which holds Federal Courts in all those States, and especially by the Supreme Court, which entertains jurisdiction of each coming within its jurisdiction, could not do were they not in the Union. That being thus in the Union, they stand on an equal footing with their sister States with unequal rights being a thing unknown to the Constitution; that, by the express terms of the Constitution, each State is entitled to have two Senators and a due proportion of Representatives in the Congress, and to vote in all elections of President and Vice-president; that, though these rights are subject to interruption by a state of civil war, they cannot, in time of peace, be suspended, much less destroyed, without a plain violation of the Constitution; that Congress has no power to deprive a State of its reserved rights, and cannot, to a territorial condition, and therefore the exclusion, by the so-called Congress, of all representation from ten States, from all voice in the next Presidential election, the threatened overthrow of the State Government, and the reduction of their States to the condition of territories, are each and every one of them unconstitutional, revolutionary and despotic measures, destructive not merely of the rights of these States, but also of the rights of every State in the Union; and that these measures are parts of a plan to nullify the Constitution, virtually overthrow the State Governments, to erect a consolidated despotism on their ruins; and to establish and perpetuate a tyrannical rule of a minority over a majority of the American people. That the people cannot, without a loss of their liberties, prosperity and honor, submit to such a result; and we, therefore, in the hope that the warning will be heeded, and the danger to our situations be speedily averted, and to the virtuous advocates of the plan, that it will not be submitted to.

4. Resolved, That Congress is not an omnipotent law-making power. That the Constitution provides that no bill shall become a law without the approval of the President, and that two-thirds of each House of Congress. That one of the objects of the present so-called Congress in excluding States from representation, is to pass bills by a two-thirds vote which, were all the States represented, could not so pass; and thus to virtually abolish the constitutional provision aforesaid. That it is nothing to prevent a bare majority of Congress, at any time in the future, from annulling the constitutional veto of the President and usurping uncontrolled legislative power, by an exclusion of the minority from their seats. That the exclusion, of even in a single State, might give this control, and a pretext for such an exclusion would not be wanting to an unscrupulous and revolutionary party.

5. Resolved, That the people, and especially those of the agricultural States, have suffered too long the exactions of high protective tariffs, and as representatives of an agricultural and laboring population, we demand that their substance shall no longer be extorted from them in order to fill the pockets of Eastern monopolists.

6. Resolved, That unequal taxation is contrary to the first principles of justice and sound policy, and we call upon our

Governments, Federal and State, to use all necessary Constitutional means to remedy this evil.

7. Resolved, That the Radical majority in the so-called Congress have proved themselves to be in favor of Negro Suffrage by forcing it upon the people of the District of Columbia, against their almost unanimous wish, solemnly expressed by the people, by forcing it upon the people of the Territories, and by their various devices to coerce the people of the South to adopt it; that we are opposed to Negro Suffrage, believing it would be productive of evil to both whites and blacks, and tend to produce a disastrous conflict of races.

8. Resolved, That for all their efforts to uphold the Constitution, we tender to the President and to the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States our hearty thanks.

9. Resolved, That we are in favor of a Democratic Convention of delegates from all the States, to be held at such time and place as may be agreed upon, and that the State Central Committee be authorized to concur with other proper committees in fixing time and place, and that we prefer Louisville, Ky., as the place.

10. Resolved, That the Democratic newspapers of Ohio deserve our earnest and public support, and that an early and thorough organization of the party is indispensable.

### Special Notices.

#### Know Thy Destiny.

MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrist, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychoscope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can attest. She writes, when desired, a certified certificate, which you can guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small box of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition, and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications strictly confidential. For full particulars, apply to E. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 22, Hudson, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, refined, and most marvellous appearance, and instead of twenty-three, she really appeared to be twenty. Upon inquiry as to the cause of this great change, she gladly told them that she used the *Circassian Balm*, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use, any lady or gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its composition, and its nature itself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in driving impurities from, also healing cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the outside it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by mail or express, on receipt of an order, to

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,  
No. 1 West Fayette street, Syracuse, N. Y.  
The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

### To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe form of consumption, and with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all other lung affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread the information which he conceived to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free of charge, will please address REV. EDWARD A. W. CLARK, N. Y. City, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

May 7, 1867. A. W. CLARK.

### Free to Everybody.

A large 6 p. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes. It teaches how the human body may become beautiful, healthy, and strong, and how to avoid the worst diseases, and the most dangerous. No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post-paid, by return mail. Address P. O. Drawer 21, April 6, 1867. Wm. T. Wright, New York.

### Errors of Youth.

A gentleman who suffered for years from nervous debility, premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, to

JOHN R. ODGEN,  
4 Cedar Street, New York.

May 7, 1867. d. w. r. p. a. e. n. y.

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MADAME REMINGTON, the world-renowned Astrologist and clairvoyant, has located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Remington possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychoscope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can attest. She writes, when desired, a certified certificate, which you can guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small box of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition, and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications strictly confidential. For full particulars, apply to MADAME REMINGTON, P. O. Box 22, Hudson, N. Y.

### A Cough, A Cold, or A Sore Throat.

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED, IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE.

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Cough, Hoarseness, or Consumption, IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence on the parts, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.

Troches are used with always good success. SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced to be the best remedy for all the above mentioned ailments. Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered.

Sold every-where in the United States, and Foreign Countries, at 25 cents per box.

# Special Notices.

## A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Philon's "Night Blooming Cereus."  
Philon's "Night Blooming Cereus."  
Philon's "Night Blooming Cereus."  
Philon's "Night Blooming Cereus."  
Philon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by  
PHILON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHILON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.  
(J. H. M. W. Fawcett)

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In DAYTON at the Phillips House, on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock; on Saturdays, from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock; on Sundays, from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock. In CINCINNATI at the Depot Eating House, on Thursdays, from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock; on Saturdays, from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock; on Sundays, from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock. In SPRINGFIELD at the Willis House, on Thursdays, from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock; on Saturdays, from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock; on Sundays, from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock.

Dr. CONE has had office in each of the above places, that he has regularly visited for the past seven years, and as he has treated and cured many patients, in each of the above places, he can give the best of references in each place as to his skill.

Dr. CONE treats and cures all varieties of Chronic diseases, including those of the Eye and Ear, and all other diseases of the system, but of those who consult him, he charges no fee, but charges for his medicines.

Medicines that will last a patient from four to six months, cost from Five to Thirty dollars, in Cash.

Address: Dr. E. CONE, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

### Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia

It is the most popular HAIR RESTORATIVE of the day. It is cleaner, more richly perfumed, and is warranted to restore gray hair to its natural color; stop its coming off; remove dandruff from the scalp, and prevent baldness. Read the following testimonial:

The following is to certify that I have used RING'S VEGETABLE AMBROSIA for the past six months, and I have found in it all that is claimed for it to perform. My head has been many years bald, and I have been using many other remedies, but have failed to get any benefit. I have now a fine growth of healthy hair, and I can testify as to its qualities in restoring gray hair to its original color, having seen it tested by many of my friends. I know it to be the best of all other restoratives. What I do know, I know from experience, in reference to its properties, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with baldness. W. M. HILPARD, Dayton, Ohio, August 24, 1866.

R. M. WILKES & CO., Proprietors, N. Y. For sale by all Druggists in Dayton, and everywhere.

Dr. W. W. STEWART, Wholesale Agent, Dayton, O.

### THE MINERABLES.

MISGUIDED AND UNFORTUNATE YOUNG MEN. Essays Warning and Instruction for Young Men who have allowed their physical powers, or wasted their substance in riotous living, and fallen victims to disease, with reports on the Howard treatment and cure. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. H. HILLMAN, 100 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### Mrs. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, Presents to the Attention of Mothers her

### SOOTHING SYRUP!

For Children Teething. Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammations, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is Sure to Regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

### Relief and Health to Your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years, and can say in confidence and truth, that it is what we have never been able to do of any other medicine—NEVER has it FAILED in a SINGLE instance to EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its medicinal and moral virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE KNOW," after 30 years' experience; AND FLESH AND BLOOD cannot tell a falsehood. We are sure that the infant suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. Some families the fact that the fact that CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside of the bottle.

PRICE, ONLY 35 CTS. PER BOTTLE.

### House Furnishing Goods.

DECEMBER 6, 1866.

### CARPETS!!

### House Furnishing Goods

AND

### House Furnishing Goods

Van Ausdal, Harman & Co.,

Are now offering, at reduced prices, full lines of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETINGS,

OF ALL KINDS.

2-4, 4-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4

Cord and Cane Mattings,

Manilla and Straw Mattings.

A FULL STOCK OF

Curtain Bells, Terry,

Bruggets, Crumb Cloths,

Plano Covers,

Blankets, &c., &c.

Which we will sell at prices to suit customers.

A large stock of 8-4, 9-4, 10-4

Linen and Cotton Sheetings,

Pillow Cases,

Counterpanes,

Towels, Napkins, Boyles,

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Bought since the decline and will be sold cheap.

STAMPED GILT

WALL PAPERS,

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Just opened, a splendid line of new style

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# Medical.